Borus lorentzianus Döring. Pl. IV, figs. 4, 4*a*.

Shell ovate, solid, the conical spire very obtuse at apex, after the fashion of *B. capillaceus* (Pfr.); upper whorls regularly and closely ribbed, as in *B. oblongus*, with a delicately wavy surface, and faint indications of spiral lines; whorls 5½–6, last whorl without the wavy or granulated surface; peristome and parietal callus bright rose-color; outer lip reflexed. Alt. 68–75 mm., diam. about 38 to 43 mm.; length of aperture about 38 mm.

The general characters, especially the obtuse spire, are quite uniform, and the closest alliance seems to be with *B. capillaceus* from the Upper Amazon, which von Martens considered a variety of *B. oblongus*. There is no particular affinity with *B. intertextus* (Pilsbry) from Corumbá; the latter locality is much nearer, about 500 miles northeast, though in quite a different sort of country. Both *capillaceus* and *intertextus* have very much finer riblets on the upper whorls than are seen in *lorentzianus*.

BRAZILIAN MOLLUSKS COLLECTED BY DR. JOS. BEQUAERT

BY H. A. PILSBRY

The records following are supplemental to the list given by Dr. Bequaert in pp. 4 and 5 of this volume.

Gastrocopta servilis (Gld.) Carvoeiro. This is the minute pupillid mentioned (in Nautilus for July, p. 4) as abundant on decaying bones. In the Manual of Conchology two named forms of *G. servilis* are described as *G. servilis oblonga* (Pfr.) and *G. s. riisei* (Pfr.), both characterized by small or partly deficient teeth. The Carvoeiro form varies from practically typical *servilis* to forms with smaller teeth, the basal and the upper-palatal folds either present, minute or wanting. The same forms occur in a set from Lake Jiloa, Nicaragua. It appears that the two forms *riisei* and *oblonga* are so intimately connected with *servilis* in some lots that their discrimination seems hardly worth while.

Pupisoma dioscoricola insigne Pils. On leaves, Manáos.

Succinea manaosensis n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 3.

The shell is rather short, of 2½ very strongly convex whorls, warm buff colored. The surface is dull, the penult and first part of the last whorl weakly striate, but dorsally on the last whorl it becomes coarsely, irregularly plicate. The aperture is symmetrically ovate, acute above.

Length 8.75 mm.; diam. 5.2 mm,; length of aperture 6.3 mm.

Manáos. Type and four paratypes No. 135042 A. N. S. P.

Leptinaria bequaerti n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 1.

The shell is imperforate, oblong-turrited, pale, subtransparent gray, somewhat whitish towards the summit. Surface very glossy, weakly marked with growth lines. The spire has nearly straight outlines, the apex rather obtuse; whorls are strongly convex. The columella is straight, with a low, subvertically spiral lamella below. Outer and basal margins of the peristome thin. Outer lip arching forward slightly.

Length 6 mm.; diam. 2.8 mm.; length of aperture 2.5 mm.; 5½ whorls.

Carvoeiro, Brazil, at the confluence of the Rio Negro and the Rio Branco collected by Dr. Jos. Bequaert. Type 185055 A. N. S. P.

This species was found in some abundance. It is larger than *L. charlottei* F. Baker, and decidedly broader in figure. It differs from *L. parana* by having the columella straight above the spiral lamella.

Leptinaria parana n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 2.

The shell is imperforate, shaped much like *L. bequaerti* but differing by the following features: The peristome is bordered within with a callous band. The outer lip arches strongly forward. The columella is shorter, thicker, and in an oblique view in the mouth it is much more strongly sigmoid.

Length 5.1 mm.; diam. 2.5 mm.; length of aperture 2.2 mm.; 5½ whorls.

Wtinga, a suburb of Para, Brazil, coll. by Prof. William Beebe. Type 112596 A. N. S. P.

Leptinaria charlottei Fred Baker, from Camp 39 of the Madeira-Mamoré Railroad in Matto Grosso, is a more slender shell with less arched outer lip and less strongly twisted columella.

LAND SNAILS OF BREATHITT COUNTY, KENTUCKY

BY E. G. VANATTA

Following is a list of mollusks collected by students in the neighborhood of Quicksand, Breathitt Co., for Professor W. D. Funkhouser, and sent to Dr. Pilsbry for study.

A single specimen taken by Professor C. R. Crosby of Cornell University is similar to *Polygyra hirsuta* except that it shows a distinct tooth at the junction of basal and outer margins of the lip, unlike any other *Stenotrema*. The good series of *P. hirsuta* sent by Prof. Funkhouser from the same place shows only the normal form, so that in all probability the toothed shell is merely a pathologic individual.

The specimens of *Polygyra tridentata* are about equally divided between those with normal teeth and others with the teeth very small. Probably two stations are represented.

Part of the *Gastrodonta gularis* are almost imperforate.

Polygyra andrewsæ Binn.
Polygyra sayana Pils.
Polygyra albolabris Say
Polygyra thyroidus Say
Polygyra appressa linguifera Lam.
Polygyra tridentata Say
Polygyra inflecta Say
Polygyra stenotrema Fér.
Polygyra hirsuta Say
Polygyra fraterna Say
Haplotrema concava Say
Omphalina cuprea Raf.
Mesomphix laevigata Pfr.
Mesomphix inornata Say
Polita indentata Say
Vitrea capsella Gld.
Vitrea multidentata Binn.
Euconulus chersinus Say
Zonitoides arborea Say
Gastrodonta intertexta Binn.
Gastrodonta ligera Say
Gastrodonta gularis Say
Gastrodonta interna Say
Gonyodiscus patula Desh.
Lymnæa humilis Say